

A NEW SPECIES OF *HYPHANTUS* FROM BRAZIL
(COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE:
OTIORHYNCHINAE)

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ABSTRACT

Hyphantus quadridens, a new species of flightless weevil, is described from the São Paulo region of Brazil.

The new species described below brings to 37 the total number of species of this genus of flightless South American weevils.

HYPHANTUS QUADRIDENS VAURIE, NEW SPECIES
(Fig. 1-7)

Type, male, and paratype, female, from Serra Bocaina, São Jose Barreiro, São Paulo, Brazil, 1650 m., October to November, 1969, collected by Alvarenga and Seabra, in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

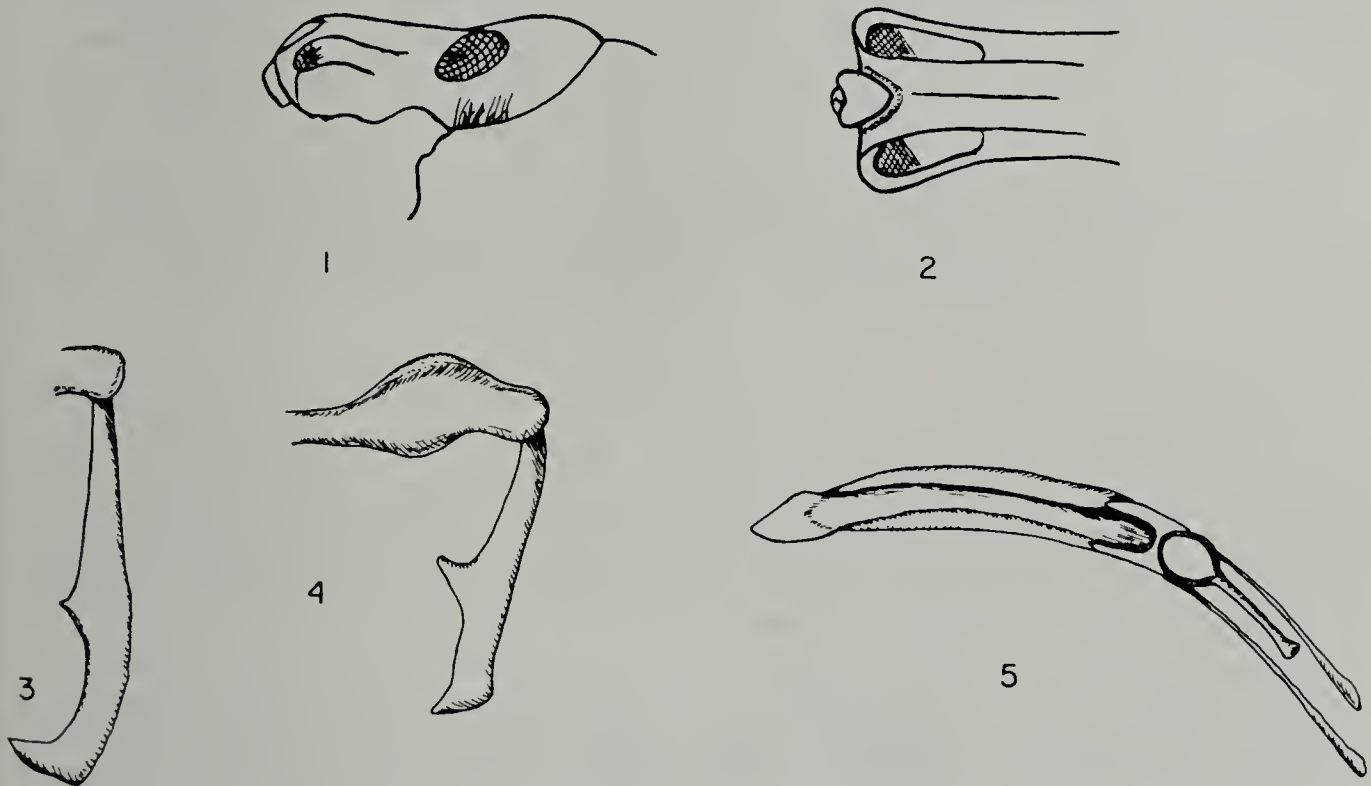


Fig. 1-6: *Hyphantus quadridens*. 1) head and beak of male. 2) V-shaped plaque at dorsal apex of beak. 3) front tibia of male. 4) middle tibia of male. 5) aedeagus (3/4 view) with tegmen in place and long apodemes.

DIAGNOSIS: The combination of separately acuminate elytral apices, scaly dorsal surface, distinctly elevated V-shaped plaque (Fig. 2) at the apex of the beak, and the male characters separate this species from others. It belongs in the *maculifer* species-group and is dorsally very similar to *hypercalus* and *maculifer* of that group. It differs further from them in



Fig. 6, 7: *Hyphantus quadridens*. 6) male. 7) female.

the male by having a tooth on both front and middle tibiae (Fig. 3, 4), but no tooth under the beak, and in the female by having the middle and hind tibiae straight, not sinuate.

Type, male: length 9mm. Beak strongly tricarinate; apical V-shaped plate slightly concave within; base transversely sulcate; ventrally (Fig. 1) at middle slightly tumid. Pronotum convex, as wide as long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of elytra, with yellow scales in apical third, on median line, and in 2 lateral patches; sides strongly arcuate; tubercles convex, round, slightly separated, in number about 12 across widest part of disc. Elytra convex, slightly wider than pronotum, strongly narrowed to separately acuminate, triangular apices, with from 5 to 7 round clusters of yellow scales on each stria row; tubercles subcontiguous, slightly smaller and much less convex than those of pronotum.

Front femur bulbous, with spine on inner margin near apex; front tibia on inner margin with broad, triangular tooth in front of middle, thence tibia emarginate to inner apical mucro; middle tibia toothed at middle; hind tibia not toothed, straight. Abdomen with segments 2 to 4 convex; all segments separated by deep impressions; apical segment broadly rounded, at least as long as segments 3 and 4 combined.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) with apex of median lobe triangular and acuminate; dorsal orifice long; apodemes nearly as long as median lobe; sternite 9 (spiculum gastrale) not forked; tegmen (ring with parameres) present.

REMARKS: The female paratype is 8mm long and agrees with the description of the male except for the following: ventral side of beak in profile is virtually straight, not tumid; elytra shorter and wider (Fig. 6, 7), less than twice the pronotal length; tibiae not toothed within, front tibiae slightly sinuous and curving inward to apical mucro; and apex of abdomen rather acuminate.

A tooth or spine on 1 of the tibiae of the male is not a unique character in the genus, but *quadridens* is unique in having a tooth on 2 of the tibiae. Other species also have dehiscent elytra, as *H. brevicauda*, *dehiscens*, and *verrucifer*. These species are in a different species-group (the *baccifer*

group) and are characterized chiefly by having the dorsal apex of the beak smooth and the body with some hairs or setae, but no scales.

Two additional species (21 specimens) were collected by Alvarenga and Seabra at the same locality and on the same date as *quadridens*. One of these (*carinatus* Vaurie) is in the *baccifer* species-group; the other is *bracteatus* Vaurie of the *maculifer* species-group which agrees with *quadridens* in having a V-shaped nasal plaque and body scales, but the scales are dense and overlapping, not in clusters, and the aedeagus and secondary sexual characters of the male differ. The aedeagus of *quadridens* is similar to that of *hypercalus* Vaurie.

In my key (Vaurie 1963:252) the new species can be placed ahead of couplet 3 and thus we avoid the question of the visibility or density of the elytral scales. The couplet will then read:

Elytra with apices separately acuminate; elytra and pronotum with scattered lines or clusters of yellow scales; male with both front and middle tibiae submedially toothed on inner margin	<i>quadridens</i>
Elytra with apices contiguous or very slightly separated; elytra and pronotum scaled or not; male with either 1 tibia toothed, or no tibiae toothed	3

LITERATURE CITED

VAURIE, PATRICIA. 1963. A revision of the South American genus *Hyphanthus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Otiiorhynchinae). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 125(4):239-304.

AN ADVENTITIOUS SPECIMEN OF *CHLAENIUS* *NAEVIGER* MOR. IN SEATTLE (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)

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A single male specimen of this species was taken along the Seattle, Washington waterfront in April 1971 by Mr. Don Frechin. It was found alive in an empty wine bottle and has been kindly identified for us by Dr. P. J. Darlington of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The beetle has a distinct chlaeniid facies, but is distinguished from Nearctic species by a large irregular transversely quadrate testaceous spot at about the apical fourth of each elytron extending from interval 4 to interval 8. Mouthparts and appendages testaceous; head and pronotum strongly viridescent with strong aeneous reflections; elytra very obscurely viridescent; venter black; pronotum strongly punctate and slightly longer than broad; length 13 mm. According to Csiki (Coleop. Cat. 115, 1931: 963) *C. naeviger* Mor. is native to northern China and Japan. It is one of a number of Asiatic species with maculate elytra.

This find establishes a record, in case the species is later found to have become a member of the North American fauna. More important, it shows that the introduction of foreign species is still going on. A single male is insufficient to establish the species. Even the progeny of the majority of species represented by gravid females probably do not survive. But, every now and then, they do, a fact to which the many Old World species in our fauna bear witness.